HEALTH
11 DEC 1943
R.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LIBRARY

BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE.

Mayor :
Councillor J. CROMPTON, J.P.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1942.

W. S. HAYDOCK, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Committee.

Chairman : Alderman H. T. OGDEN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Rev. W. METCALFE

Alderman H. MAKIN, J.P.
,, W. SUMNER,
Councillor Mrs. W. HALL,
,, F. HOLT,
,, H. JEBB,
,, Mrs. F. LOMAX, J.P.,
,, J. M. MURPHY,
,, W. OPENSHAW,
,, C. P. PARTRIDGE,
,, J. E. SWEET,
The MAYOR and DEPUTY-MAYOR (ex-officio)

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

Alderman H. T. OGDEN, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. W. HALL,
,, Mrs. F. LOMAX, J.P.,
,, Rev. W. METCALFE.
Mrs. H. MAKIN,
Mrs. J. CROMPTON.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b30027354

Officers of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health :
W. STANLEY HAYDOCK, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :
GEORGE YATES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :
RAYMOND B. ANDERSON, A.R.S.I., A.I.S.E.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Cleansing Superintendent :
H. FLETCHER.

Health Visitors :

Miss E. MORAN, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate. Appointed 9th January, 1939.

Miss E. HALL, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate. Appointed 10th July, 1939.

Mrs. R. FRYER, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate. Appointed 3rd June, 1940. Employed on part-time basis since February, 1942.

Matron, Bealey Maternity Home :
Miss E. HALL, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.

Dental Surgeon, Maternity and Child Welfare :
Mrs. M. SIBSON, L.D.S.

Clerk :
Miss A. FORREST.

Town Hall,

RADCLIFFE.

October, 1943.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Radcliffe.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district for the year 1942.

The health of the population generally was satisfactory and, with the exception of a large number of cases of measles, the incidence of infectious diseases was again low.

Further progress is being made in immunising children against diphtheria.

Although many more mothers are in part or full-time employment, attendances at the Clinics and Welfare Centres are almost up to pre-war figures.

In submitting this report I take the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Council in general, and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for their support and encouragement.

I also desire to record my appreciation of the good work done by the members of the staff of the Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. HAYDOCK.

Borough of Radcliffe.

A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	4,915
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, 1942	25,890
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1942) according to Rate Book	8,948
Rateable value	£175,040
Sum represented by a penny rate	£698

Vital Statistics.

Live Births.	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	196	183	379
Illegitimate	5	6	11
	201	189	390

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			15.0
Still Births	7	8	15
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births			37·0
Deaths	190	184	374
Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			14.4

Deaths from puerperal causes :—	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	—
Other Puerperal Causes	1	2·4

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	51.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	47.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births..	181·8

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	68
,, Measles (all ages)	Nil
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

Deaths according to Wards :—

	Males	Females	Total
Ainsworth	20	27	47
Black Lane	29	51	80
Radcliffe Bridge ..	39	27	66
Radcliffe Hall	52	39	91
Stand Lane	50	40	90
	190	184	374

Mean Rates for the past 30 years :—

Mean Rate of 5 years	Per 1000 of Population: Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Rate of Death under 1 year to 1000 Births
1910 to 1914....	19.2	14.0	0.75	not	8.7	129
1915 to 1919....	15.2	16.6	0.97	available	4.1	113
1920 to 1924....	17.9	13.4	0.66	,,	3.5	94
1925 to 1929....	13.4	13.3	0.56	,,	4.9	60
1930 to 1934....	13.2	13.1	0.66	1.53	2.96	51
1935 to 1939....	12.5	13.7	0.42	1.89	4.7	58.7
1940	15.0	15.5	0.34	1.74	2.5	47.8
1941	13.5	12.8	0.30	1.30	Nil	52.9
1942	15.0	14.4	0.27	2.62	2.5	51.3

The causes of death are as follows :—

Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1
Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	2
Syphilitic Diseases	4
Acute Infant Encephalitis	1
Cancer	68
Diabetes	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	44
Heart Disease	98
Other Circulatory Diseases	13
Bronchitis	35
Pneumonia	13
Other Respiratory Diseases	4
Peptic Ulcer	1
Diarrhoea	1
Other Digestive Diseases	11
Nephritis	6
Maternal Deaths	1
Premature Birth	2
Other Infant Deaths	10
Suicide	3
Road Traffic Accidents	3
Other Violent Causes	8
All Other Causes	32
	374

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(1) Laboratory Facilities.

No change has taken place in the arrangements for the examination of clinical material, milk, etc.

The number of specimens examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and the results, are as follows :—

	Number.	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases and contacts	31	2	29
Milk for the presence of Tuberculosis	15	1	14
Other specimens	2	—	2

In addition 14 samples of milk were tested (Methylene Blue test) and 4 were found to be not satisfactory.

(2) Ambulance Facilities.

The new garages at Close Park were completed and taken into use in October, 1942. At the same time the Town's Ambulance Service was taken over entirely by Civil Defence drivers and members of the First Aid Parties who undertook responsibility for the staffing and maintenance of the ambulances.

Part-time voluntary drivers have given valuable help at nights during emergencies and at times when the regular full-time personnel were not available.

3,444 calls were received during the year, including 103 accident cases and 114 for patients admitted to, or discharged from the Bealey Maternity Home.

The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board have provided two motor ambulances for the removal of infectious cases. The ambulances are kept at the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

(3) Nursing in the Home.

(i) The Radcliffe and District Sick Nursing Association provides trained nursing in the home.

353 patients were attended at their homes and 8,585 visits were paid by the Nurses.

(ii) The Ainsworth and Harwood District Nursing Association maintains a Queen's Nurse for the northern portion of the district, and, in addition to ordinary nursing, she attends midwifery cases in this area.

In 1942 the nurse paid 2,191 visits and nursed 88 cases: 38 medical, 32 surgical, 12 midwifery and 6 maternity.

Both Associations are carried on by voluntary subscriptions, and the Local Authority makes a contribution to each annually.

(4) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The School Clinic and the Child Welfare Clinics at Close Park and Ainsworth are all well attended. The ladies of the Voluntary Committees at Radcliffe and Ainsworth continue to take a keen interest in the welfare of mothers and babies, and the work they do on their behalf is much appreciated. I thank them again for their constant and willing help and co-operation.

The following table shows the amount of work carried on at the Welfare Centres :—

	New Cases		Total Attendances			Average Attendance per Session
	Children	Expectant Mothers	Under 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Expectant Mothers	
Close Park..	228	294	3046	1227	931	56.0
Ainsworth ..	35	9	388	394	9	31.6

The excellent work carried out at the Orthopaedic Clinic during the past few years has been continued. The centre is at Whitefield, and Radcliffe cases—pre-school and school children—attend and receive treatment under arrangements made with the Lancashire County Council.

Blood Transfusion Sessions are held from time to time at the School Clinic, and valuable help has been given by the staff of the First Aid Post and other members of the Civil Defence Casualty Services.

(5) Hospitals.

The number of admissions to the Bealey Maternity Home is the highest recorded since the Home was opened in 1926. In most towns, in recent years, the demand for admission to hospitals and maternity homes for confinements has exceeded the supply of beds available ; by allowing patients to go home at the end of 10 days we have been able to accept the great majority of patients applying for admission and refusals were generally cases who had delayed booking till the last moment. Although there have been difficulties we have, perhaps, been more fortunate than some authorities in having had comparatively few changes in the staff,

and I would like to pay tribute to them—both nursing and domestic staff—for the work they have done, and especially the unavoidable extra work willingly performed during rush periods.

The following table shows the number of admissions to the Home in 1942:—

	Full Fee	Reduced Fee	Total
Radcliffe	93	62	155
Outside Areas	70	1	71
Total	163	63	226

(6) Midwifery and Maternity Services.

The two municipal midwives attended 111 cases, either in the capacity of midwife or maternity nurse, and other midwives attended 39 patients.

The remainder of the births took place in maternity homes and hospitals in Manchester, Bury, and other neighbouring towns.

39 patients were referred by doctors or from the Ante-Natal Clinic to consultants, and most of these were subsequently admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, for their confinement.

During the year 131 new patients were treated at the Dental Clinic for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and the total attendance was 271.

(7) Health Visitors.

Nurse Fryer has been employed on a part-time basis since February, 1942, and is only available for the equivalent of one day per week for Health Visiting and Child Welfare Clinics.

The number of home visits paid by the Health Visitors was as follows:—

First Visits to Infants	340
Total Visits to Infants under 12 months	604
Total Visits to Infants over 12 months	365
Ante-Natal—first visits	31
Ante-Natal—total-visits	52
Other Visits	79

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

No new developments have taken place with regard to water supplies, drainage and sewerage. The following table shows the closet and ashpit accommodation at the end of 1920, also at the end of each of the past five years, and demonstrates the conversions and additions made since the scheme came into operation in October, 1921:—

	*1920	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Privies	1883	272	185	180	180	180
Pail Closets	260	243	241	241	241	241
Fresh Water Closets	2635	7903	8219	8263	8275	8355
Waste Water Closets	1642	1308	1202	1175	1172	1170
Wet Ashpits	1011	177	127	122	122	122
Dry Ashpits	909	370	314	294	294	294
Ashbins	1849	7860	8167	8204	8213	8291

* The figures for 1920 do not include the districts of Outwood and Ainsworth, which were added to the Borough in 1933.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following tabular summary of the work of the Sanitary Department was prepared by the Sanitary Inspector in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926:—

(a) Number of inspections made during the year:—

Inspection of houses, etc., including re-inspections...	856
Number of cases of infectious diseases reported upon	66
,, houses disinfected	101
,, drains tested (by smoke)	12
,, samples of milk obtained for bacteriological examination	14
,, houses demolished	7

(b) Number of Notices served:—

(1) Informal Notices	208
(2) Statutory Notices	3

(c) Compliance with Statutory Notices:—

All the Statutory Notices were complied with.

22 houses were found to be infested with bugs and were suitably dealt with.

The preparations used were Zaldecide and Furmex. All the work was carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Scabies is still prevalent, but there seemed to be some improvement towards the end of the year, when there was a slight but definite fall in the number of fresh cases reported.

84 patients, mostly school children, were treated at the School Clinic during the year.

D.—HOUSING.

There is little change in the housing conditions. Owing to the shortage of labour and material it is difficult to get repairs carried out.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A large number of shops obtain milk in small quantities in sealed bottles for re-sale to their customers. As these premises are not registered we have little control over them. Prior to the war, when milk free and at reduced cost was issued through the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, only producers and retailers who were registered and whose premises, equipment, etc., were known to comply with the standard we insisted on, were allowed to supply milk under the scheme. Now, however, other arrangements are in force, and in the case of unregistered shops there is no supervision to ensure that precautions are taken to prevent contamination and to provide proper storage accommodation for the milk.

F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 424 school children and 278 pre-school children received two doses of A.P.T., and at the end of the year roughly 70 per cent. of children of school age and 33 per cent. of pre-school children had been immunised against diphtheria. These figures are fairly satisfactory, but could easily be improved. As a result of national and local Publicity Campaigns everybody must by now be aware of the advantages of immunisation and the arrangements for having children treated. Where this has not been done the only apparent reason for the omission in the majority of cases is apathy and carelessness on the part of the parents.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1942

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Total Deaths	Total Cases Remov'd to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of Persons belongi'g to District
	Total Cases at all Ages	Years														
		Under 1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–35	35–45	45–65	65 and over			
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	37	..	..	1	3	3	18	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	32	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	24	..	1	2	1	5	5	2	2	6	..	..	..	1	24	1
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles, exclud'g German Measles	679	18	45	96	108	126	269	13	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	13	3	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	34	..	2	1	2	..	5	3	1	2	4	12	2	13	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	5	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Erysipelas	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	3	..	4	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	812	23	50	106	115	134	299	27	7	16	7	23	5	16	70	1

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1942 and for the preceding four years :—

Disease	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Diphtheria	64	59	25	32	24
Erysipelas	10	12	3	9	15
Scarlet Fever	81	46	30	23	37
Typhoid Group	—	1	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	5	4	2	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	1	—	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	43	39	45	33	34
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	—	7	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	15	20	12	18
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	9	9	8	12

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACCORDING TO WARDS.

Disease	Ainsworth	Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane	Total
Scarlet Fever	6	15	1	10	5	37
Diphtheria	5	2	10	5	2	24
Pneumonia	2	10	7	7	8	34
Measles	49	169	128	118	215	679
Whooping Cough	1	2	4	2	4	13
Erysipelas	3	4	1	2	5	15
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	—	3	—	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	3	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	2	—	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	5	—	5	8	18
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	4	2	1	4	12
	67	216	155	153	251	842

(8) **Tuberculosis.**

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years.								
0–1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1–5	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
5–10	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
10–15	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
15–20	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
20–25	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
25–35	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
35–45	4	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
45–55	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
55–65	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	14	4	6	6	6	1	2	..
	18		12		7		2	
	30				9			

BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE.

Report of the Tuberculosis Officer for the Year 1942.

During the year 1942, 30 notifications of patients suffering from Tuberculosis were received. Of these, 18 were pulmonary, 11 non-pulmonary, and 1 cerebral.

Of the pulmonary notifications, 10 had positive sputum, 4 negative sputum, 1 had no sputum for examination, and in 3 cases the sputum was not examined.

The non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows:—

Abdomen and Spine ...	1	Knee	1
Os Calcis	1	Neck Glands	5
Meninges	1	Spine...	1
Abdomen	1	Epididymis	1

Two of the notified cases died during the year.

Treatment was granted to 24 of the cases. Of these 7 were sent to Sanatoria, 6 to Pulmonary Hospital, 3 to Orthopaedic Hospital, and 1 to General Hospital. The remaining 7 cases were under dispensary supervision only.

There were 6 non-applicants. The reasons for not applying were as follows:—

Diagnosis not confirmed	3
Died	2
Refuses	1

(9) Various.

(a) A British Restaurant was opened in Abden Street in September, 1942. The food is cooked at a Central Depot and delivered each morning in special containers designed to keep the meals hot; approximately 140 meals are served daily. No doubt some economy is effected by making one large kitchen serve different towns in the same area, but there are disadvantages in other ways. The meals are less appetising, for instance, than those provided at the local school canteens, and green vegetables and salads seldom figure on the menu even during the season of the year when they are plentiful.

(b) I examined 11 local applicants for pensions under the Blind Persons Acts during the year, at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health.

5 were blind, 2 not blind, and 4 were referred for further examination.

(c) The steam disinfector at the Sewage Works has been in use since July, 1942.

PRINTED AT THE "TIMES" OFFICE,
CHURCH STREET - RADCLIFFE